A

RELATION

OF THE

Late Seidge and taking of the City

OF

BABYLON

BY THE

TURKE.

As it was written from thence by *Zarain Aga*, one of his Captaines, to *Caymaran* (his Brother) Vice-Roy in *Constantinople*.

Setting forth all the principall passages of this Siedge; With one Unparreled, Cruell, Furious and Bloody assault, made by the Turks, wherein were slaine in 12 houres. 130000 of them, and above 20000 Persians.

Translated out of the Turkish, into the Italian Language by the Drugerman to the State of RAGOVZA.

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A

RELATION

OF THE

Succeeding Reign of the City

OF

BABYLON

BY THE

TURKE.

THE INTRODUCTION,

Describing the City of *Babylon* from its Originall, and how often it hath been translated from one Monarch to another; it being now come againe into the hands of the Turke.

IT is not Fortune to which the Romane Orator, as he (a) learnt from the Philosophers, gives the attributes of Blindnesse, Madnesse, and Brutishnesse; because it seeth not whither it applyeth it selfe, is unconstant and variable, and is encountered by many inconveniences, no humane policy by which the (b) Statists of the world would prescribe infal-

(a) 2. *Ad Heren. Fortunam Insanam esse & caecam & Brutam perhibent Philosophi: Caecam quia nihil cernit quo sese applicet; Insanam quia incerta & instabilia est; Brutam quia multis incommodis conflictatur.*

(b) *Aristot. 5. Polit. cap. 8.*

infallible rules for preſervation of ſetled Kingdomes and Republiques to Eternity; but the divine providence which governeth the eſtate of things which (adminiſtring, and ruling all things not ſimply alone, but by diſpoſing of the meanes, and ſecondary cauſes) makes that neceſſary by conſequence, which becauſe not foreſeen ſeemeth contingent and fortuitous to the Moale-eyes of blinde mortality.

Old *Babilon* the metropolis of *Aſſyria*, for ſtrength might compare with any City in the world; Its firſt Foundreſſe *Semiramis*, A woman of more then maſculine wit and courage, (whoſe Garbe in wrapping her head in Lawne the Perſians at this day imitate) firſt ſurrounded it with walls of 32 (*d*) foot thicke and 50 Cubits high betwixt the Turrets; the Towers themſelves being raiſed 10 Cubits higher, And ſo left it as a peece, (in the opinion of that age) impregnable.

If any City might boaſt of its bigneſſe, this might clayme that glory, It being the (*e*) biggeſt of the knowne world, And the

(c) *Quem morem veſtis exindegens univerſa tenet. Iuſtin. L. 8.*

(d) *Celius Antiq; lectionum. L. 8. Cap. 12.*

(e) *Babilonia amplißima eſt omnium urbium orbis cognita. Iuvius Lib 33.*

the walls (*f*) 355 (*g*) Stadia in compasse. Or according to *Plinius* his description, (*h*) The breadth of the walls being 50 foot, the height 200, each foot containing more by 3 fingers breadth then our ordinary measure, And in Circuite LX. M. paces.

(f) *Celius loc. citato.*
(g) *A Stadium is* 135 *paces.*
(h) *L.* 8. *c.* 26

To omit that conjecture of *Aristotle*, who (*i*) thought it might have an equall dimension with all Peloponesses, because when it was first taken, the fartheſt part of the City knew not till 3 dayes after what had happened: If any City might brag of its Elegancy and commodious situation, it was this; *Euphrates* bringing his Channell of a stadium broad through the midst of it, (*k*) and that so arched over, and adorned with pensill Gardens, that afarre off, it appeared like a Wood upon the top of a Mountaine: and the land about being so fruitfull, that it commonly produceth 200 for one, and somtimes 300: (*l*) If any City might glory in the happy and pregnant wits of its inhabitants, it was this, where Astronomy

(i) *Polit.* 3. *c.* 2.

(k) *Cel. L. citato. Curtius et alij.*

(l) *Herod. lib.* 5.

was

was first taught, and the Arte of working in needle workes of divers Colours was first invented. If ever City might glory in the puissance of its Kings, this was that City, wherin the Scepter was first sway'd by *Phulbelochus*, *Anno mundi* 3146. under whom flourished the Persian Historiographer. *Metasthenes* who reigned 48. yeeres. Next by *Phylazzer* or *Tegbath Phylazzer*, *Anno mundi* 3194. and reigned 23. yeeres. After him by *Salmanazar*, *Anno mundi* 3217. who reigned 10. yeers and subdued all *Phœnicia*, *Tyrus* only excepted, and carryed away the King of Israell and the 10. Tribes into *Media*. Next by *Sennacherib*, *Anno mundi* 3227. who reviling the good pious *Hezekiah* by a rayling *Rabsheketh* had a hooke put into his Nostrils, forced home againe, and was slaine Adoring his Idols in the Temple by his owne Sonnes, when he had reigned 7 yeeres. After him by *Esarhaddon* (called by Josephus *Asarocoldus*, *Anno mundi* 3233. who raigned 11 yeares: And lastly by *Berodach*, surnamed *Ballad*.

Anno

Anno mundi 3242. who at the revolution of 112. yeares, transferred the Kingdome to the Assyrians, and afterwards reigned 18. yeares, yet the strength of its walles, numerous & ingenious inhabitants, and the puissance of its Kings could not conserve it in its former splendour, it being forced to change the ancient government, and receive new Lords and Lawes, first by *Cyrus* the Persian, and after by *Alexander* the Great, who was poysoned there by a Quacksalving Mountebanke, *Thessalus* by name (*m*) who had so cunningly tempered his potion, that no vessell of Earth or glasse, brasse or Iron, nor any thing else but an horses hoose could containe it unlesse it had been mingled with Cold water, which for a time abated the violence, though soone after contracting its power, it raged more violently, in which vehicle it was exhibited unto him: Kings have there Fates, and the great Macedon, which would be thought Immortall as God, thus by the hand of a base Veneficus knew himselfe to be a man,

(o) Iustin. 1.12.

and dyed like one of the ordinary princes, but his limited time was come. One of the Persian Wisemen called *Pythagoras*, (*n*) warned him to leave *Babylon* and ferry over the River unto *Byrsia*, and his Counsell he had followed had not *Anaxarchus* the Philosopher met with him and told him that his Predictions were false, and also uncertaine; adding withall *Si fatis Constant ignota mortalibus: Si natura debeantur Immutabilia.* And so convincing his understanding, betrayed him to the treacherous *Assassinace*. The utter ruine of this great City attended the Fate of this great King, for soon after his death, it was in part demolished, by the fury of the Persians, in part suffered to perish, by the negligence of the Grecians: and almost exhausted and unpeopled by (*p*) *Seleucus*, who to that intent built *Seleucia* within 300 Stadia, that is 44 English miles thereof; and the Parthians who to the same purpose built *Ctesiphon* in *Chalonitis* (*Juxta tertium ab eâ Lapidem*) But then failing of their designe, *Vologe-*

(*n*) Plutarch. *in vita* Alexandri.

(*o*) Iustin. *Loc. Citat.*

(*p*) Cæl. *L. citat.*

ſus the King (*ouper* ſaith *Pliny* (q) ſince the Incarnation of our Saviour it is certaine) built an other City neere it, called *Vologeſo-Certa*, and thereby ſo impoveriſhed it, that it might have been ſaid of *Babylon* truely (which a Greeke Comick Poet ſpake of *Megalopolis* in *Arcadia*, ſcoffingly) Ἔρημος μέγα ἄστυ; The great City is become a forſaken wildernesſe.) Thus the glory of the Eaſterne buildings became as an heape, till the yeere of Chriſt 578. when it was rebuilt by the *Caliph Bugiapher*, with the expence of 200000. talents of Gold, and called *Bagdat*; yet that ſplendor was ſoone Eclipſed againe, by *Alacho*, brother to *Chyta* the Tartarian king *Anno* 640, who expelled The *Abaſian* family *Caliph Muſtiadzen* the 54th. of that houſe then ruling; and the family of *Chita* was againe not long after, beaten out by *Tangrolipix* of the *Zel-Zuccahian* line, whence it deſcended to the houſe of *Ottoman*, *Anno* 1031 under whom it remained untill the yeere

(q) L. 6. c. 26

1625 when it was subjected to the *Persians* by their puissant Prince *Abas*, who after 14 yeeres, were forced from it by the now Turkish *Sultano*, whose processe for the recovery thereof, by the great paines and charge of our English Relator, is derived to us out of the *Archiva* of *Raguza*, formerly called *Epidaurus*, a City and Republique in *Dalmatia*, but tributary to the grand *Signior*, in the letters following:

The

The Relation of the late Siege and taking of the City of Babylon, By the *Turke*.

THe desire you have to know of the true Succesſe and proceedings of our whole Army, incited me to write 3. former letters. In my firſt I related unto you what occurents hapned in our voyage, particularly of that moſt (1) falſe and wicked man who intitling himſelfe Jeſus the great Prophet, was (not very farre from *Babilon*) ſo audacious and hardy as to joyne Battle with the Invincible Army of the Arbiter of the whole univerſe (2) the moſt mighty Emperor Sultan *Amurath*, the right hand of the Omnipotent God, and how the ſaid bloudy fights ended by the death of the ſaid falſe Prophet and all his Army. (3) In

(1) This Perſian Commander would uſurpe both the Name and Office of our Saviour, & is therfore juſtly by ſtyled the *Turke* baſe and wicked.

(2) Here is baſe flattery and deteſtable blaſphemy, the *Turke* parraſits, thus entitle him and he aſumes it.

Diſcito juſtitiam monitis nec temnite Teſtum.

In my ſecond, I wrote you how that approaching neere the wals of great *Babilon*, we were aſſaulted by the Army of *Han* Lord of *Perſia*: and how dreadfull the Battaile was: as alſo how a great part of our Army then periſhed: and how the aſpect of the awefull countenance of our moſt majeſticall Emperor, at leaſt forced the Enemy to retire, one part of his Army flying into places farre off, and the other part ſeeking refuge within the wals of *Babilon*.

In my third, I ſignified unto you, that the *Babilonians* hearts fayled them at our approach; when they beheld the vaſte and great Channell and Trenches made by our Army, to divert the river Euphrates annother way; the great paines of our ſupreame Lord, the admirable diligence of *Huſſaim* Baſſaw; the incomparable vertue of *Mahomet* Baſſaw; the couragious vallour of *Muſtapha* Baſſaw, and the generall and cordiall fidelity of the whol Imperiall Army, all which prefaged the following Victory; as alſo of the foure

Batteries planted, in each of which were 50. Peeces of Ordnance, in all 200 peeces, wherewith we continually battered the great *Babilon*, without giving the Enemies any leave to take the leaſt reſpit: As alſo of the great Aſſault and Trenches made againſt the ſtrong Caſtle of Venlo, by the Noble favorite of our Emperour *Silixtar* Baſſaw; there I alſo wrote unto you how wee then numbred our Souldiers, and how many wee found wanting, namely: the number of ſuch as periſhed in the fore named Battels, in the rayſing of the 4 Baſtions, and in the aſſault, amounted to 73589 light Horſe, with their Riders, amongſt whom the old *Dants* Baſſaw ſanctified by our holy faith, who appeared alwayes like thunder and lighting to the Enemies terror: (4) with many other Lords and great Captaines of the Countreies of *Greece*, *Albania* and *Morea*, which wee hope that, (like ſo many Cherubins) the chiefeſt of the Angels have conducted their ſoules to Heaven, into the Bozome of *Mahomet* our

(4) That is, were ſlaine; the *Turks* ſuperſtition, accounting them as Saints & Martyrs which dye by Warre in their Princes ſervice.

our Prophet, whom the great God hath ſo waſhed with the water of Martyrdome, ſuffred by them for their faiths ſake.

There were loſt alſo in the ſame actions, 35000 footmen, in part *Janiſſaries*, and in part a new ſort of Souldiers named *Simeani*; amongſt whom was *Beleaver Boſtanga* Baſſaw, who that very ſame day on which he was preferred to the dignity of Baſſaw, before he could enjoy terreſtriall Rule, conducted to heaven theſe his Souldiers, being drawne to enjoy thoſe Celeſtiall waters, the which GOD hath granted to the Faithfull, through the interceſſion of our great Prophet. (5) After which, I alſo adviſed you how that the great Ingeneere of Afrique had cauſed more than 1000 Barques to be built: And how that 25 Canons of unmeaſurable greatneſſe, were laid upon skins blowne full of wind like bladders, and ſo were ſupported, and ſwame on the River *Euphrates*, but to what end no one knew.

(5) There is no cheate like that which cloaths it ſelfe in the habit of Religion. This the lugling *Mahomet* promiſed Azora 2, and is it this day by them firmely beloved.

I further advized you of the great preparations and toyle in making the great frame for the Bridge ouer the River, and how that the ſaid River being diverted another way, we preſented the aforeſaid Cannons before the ſtrong walls of Babylon, and then layd the Bridge, at one inſtant fortifiing it with ſtrong and long barres of Iron, that upheld it in all thoſe places, which are held neceſſary, and how our deſignes tooke effect and a great part of the walle of Babylon by unceſſant Battery was broke downe, and how the ſaid Artillery together with an Infinit number of our men the diverted River by force, returning ſuddenly into its Antient Channell were carried away thereby. And not onely ſo, but that the River alſo broake into the Citty of Babylon, through the breaches in the wall, which our Emperour perceiving, commanded the aforeſaid Barques, full of Souldiers to row into the City, (6) as you have had in my former large information.

After this there came a commandement from our Omni Potent Emperour,

the bridge being finished) that we should fill up the trenches by us made: and that about the distance of a mile from Babylon, we should begin a great trench of the length of a mile, in a direct line, but about 3 miles in its wandring turnings and windings, & so larg that 20 men in file might commodiously march forward therein. This done, the whole Army was divided into foure severall Squadrons, one of them being appointed to each of the abovesaid 4 bastions. The leading of the first Squadron was given to the great *Vizier*, by the Emperour called *Alla*, which in Turkish is as much as to say, God and Father. The second Commander was the most valiant *Mustapha Bassawe*. The Conductor of the the third, was the most vertuous *Mahomet*. The fourth chiefe leader was (the abstract and quintessence of all honour and vertue) his sacred Majesty, the great Emperour himselfe, who was contented so to doe, contrary to the advice of his chiefe Counsellors, and of all the three Champions, according to the directions of the In-

It was a strange command and dangerous: but (nescit pietatis iura regnandi cupiditas, The Sultan is more ambitious to enlarge his Dominions, than to preserue his men, and careth not for losse of the last, so he may gaine the first.

ge-

geneere of *Affrique*, into whose hands the Invincible Majesty of our Emperour had given all his power and authority, his Majesty himselfe, in this designe, contenting to bee commanded by his owne slave.

Over the fifth part of the hoast, the great Solicitor had Command, and hee remained to guard those borders, whither it was reported the (7) unbeleiving Persian was retired with the residue of his forces.

Yet he is a Mahometã, & what ever is pretended it is not religion but desire of Rule that makes the quarrell betwixt the Turke and him.

After this manner, having put themselves in order of battaile, by the Commandement of the great Legislator, order was given that in every severall Regiment, the most eloquent man amongst them chosen, should by a Marshall speech animate the Souldiers to fight resolutely using these or the like words.

Most valiant Champions, most happy slaves of the Emperours Majesty, this is the day which you so long desired, this is the end for which you have undergone so many miseries; this is the day that our Empire shall bee established to the

Here is a contradiction in the addeß. Slavery is no happinesse, and Turkish slavery is the worst of miseries, but such as never keep liberty take it for a blisse

faithfull of God, and fatall to such as believe not the law of *Mahomet*, at which words their courages were doubled, and every one unanimously, like so many inraged Lions, were disposed and desirous in that very instant to dye, or else to recover the Sepulcure of our Prophet, IMAN ASEN, which is in the City of Babylon, to the end, that it might not remaine in the hands of misbelievers. And being thus resolved, wee then marched forwards on the Bridge, which we before had made, being also greatly spurd on by hearing the terrible confused noyse of those our men, who were as aforesaid entred into Babylon in barques. So hastily Trumpets and Drummes sounding, we passed over the Bridg, And a deepe large Ditch, and even under the wals, almost hand to hand, began a most fierce assault, in which time it was the pleasure of GOD, that the River of *Euphrates* upon that side of the City, where the Bridge was built, was on the suddaine almost quite dryed up, and did take its

course

course on the other side, the which being by us perceived, Commandement was given, that with great quantity of Sacks of Flaxe, and Sacks of Woole, Earth, dead bodies of men, and beasts and such like (9) Rubbish, throwne into the said dryed channell, by multitudes of men in short time, we made it plainely equall with the other ground, for the space of two miles in length, even under the very walls of the city: the most valiant Janizaries and Simeenis, stormed upon the city with continuall tempests of Musquet shot, and gave not the enemy leave to come in sight, whilst those other forces which were brought up through the meandrous trench aforesaid, swiftly ran with scaling Ladders, each of them being then armed with two Pistols, and a short crooked sword hanging by their sides, called Semitars, in this sort they attempted to scale the walls, and to ascend, but the defendants within, not sleeping a whit, with hot mixture of Pitch, and Tarre, Rosen, Brim-

(9) *What Barbarisme it is to account the bodies of the deceased men no better then Rubbish.*

ſtone, and multitude of ſtones overwhelmed us, and with certaine Artillery, ſo monſtrous bigge, that in one of their mouthes a man might commodiouſly lye, theſe being charged with chaines, and nayles, bullets and Iron barres, &c. Swept our men away, wee on the contrary ſide, attempting with good Canon, to beat downe their walls to the ground, which at laſt likewiſe tooke effect; but this advantage was accompanied with a greater difficulty, for the defendants had fortified within, and built another very ſtrong brick wall, neere the which they had made a very deepe and large ditch, all covered over with boards, in the manner of a trappe doore, or draw bridge, which they kept levell, untill there had entred into the City about 2000 faniſaries, and perceiving the light horſe to enter alſo, they let fall the trappe doore to our great perill and dammage, for ſuch was the fury of our holy inſpired ſouldiers

ſouldiers, to preſſe forwards the ſooner and more effectually to ſhew their manhood and valour, that the hindemoſt forced the formoſt to fall downe headlong into the aforeſaid deepe prepared Ditch, inſomuch that in a ſhort time, what with our men, and with our Horſes, the Ditch was then filled, And leuelled with the ground. The Defendants ſaw it, and began againe to diſtribute theire ſhott and to thunder with the aboue ſaid widemouth petards, But wee being arrived even vnder the ſaid wall, and as it were at hand blowes, our multitudes at the laſt overcame all their oppoſitions, and forced them to retire to the other ſide of the City, leaving theſe battered walls to our diſcretion, upon which wee diſplayed our Emperours moſt happy banners, and they likewiſe on the other ſide did diſplay thoſe of PERSIA.

Thus wee gained the one halfe of the

the City in the ſpace of twelve houres, or thereabouts. The Defendants in this Aſſault having laſt above twenty thouſand men; and wee on our ſide 150000, amongſt whom the great Vizier was eterniſed by his glorious death, who after he had with incredible vallor, vndanted Courage that ſelfe ſame day, caſt eighty ſeuerall darts againſt the Enemy, was at laſt by a muſquet ſhot ſmote into the forehead, whoſe death our army taking notice of, called thrice vnitedly, vpon the name of GOD (10); and did alſo moſt humbly recommend his Soule to his Deities acceptance with fervent and hearty Prayers, &c. After this manner wee having at laſt overcome the Defendants, did afterward reſt the Lords and Maſters of the

(10) *Nulla lex tam fera neme hominum eſt tam Immanis cuius mentem non imbuerit Dei Opinio. Cic. Tuſ. Queſt.* All men know that there is a God, but not how to serve him, superstition is of a larger growth then Atheisme.

one

one halfe of the City, whereupon the Camp for that day repoſed; & the very next morning, the Emperor ſent for his moſt faithfull *Muſtapha Baſhaw* to come unto his preſence (who was called *Silixtar*, which is as much to ſay girt-Sword) hee accordingly preſenting himſelfe, firſt cauſed him to bee arrayed with three ſeverall rich Garments, and with his owne hands girt his Sword about him, and then aſſigned to him his Treaſury, ſaying, unto him: Take into thy cuſtody my right hand the Privie Seale and ſhew thy ſelf my valiant (*a*) Wolfe, let me ſee how thou wilt behave thy ſelfe in guiding of mine Army in the remainder of the victory: The great Baſhaw (without the leaſt anſwer caſting himſelf downe upon the ground) moſt humbly kiſſed the Emperours hand, and preſently with much haſt tooke horſe, gallopping amaine towards that part of the City which was by us already overcome, where light-

(a) *Conveneunt rebus Nomina*, The Wolfe, is *Animal ferox non generoſum rapax nunquam turatum.*

thing from his horſe he was received of all the Army with great tryumph. The almighty God the recompencer of our true valour which overcommeth all oppoſitions, infuſed into all our Camp unſpeakable jollity, proſperity, and ſupplyed us with abundance of all things neceſſary for life, &c.

Numerus Ternarius turcis Sacer itidem & decimus.

Now the 30th day (*b*) ſince our firſt arrivall under the ſaid City which was *Friday* neerely approaching; all the chiefe Commanders of the Army began to put all things in a readineſſe, being reſolved on the next morning to give the laſt aſſault unto the remainder of the City (yet being in the poſſeſſion of the *Babilonians*, and in which was the Caſtle *Vonlo*) being one halfe of the whole, well fortified, with about 16000 Defendants, vvho ſeeing hovv things paſſed, amounted their Artillery, ſome part to the left ſide of the City, and the other part to defend the Walls without, on that ſide which out-faced the Battery

of

of the great Bashaw. Thus being provided, and all things in order, they attended our comming with great acclamations, loude noises and sounds of warlike Instruments, shewing more courage then ever they did before, &c.

But the Reader hath by the way to understand that before the comming of the *Turkes* under *Babylon*. The *Persians* had sent away all unprofitable and unserviceable persons (as old Men, women and children) unto other retired Cities and strong holds of *Persia*, there being left for guard of the City onely 40000 able garrison Souldiers, over which were foure principall Commanders; namely the first and chiefest was called *Obet Han*, the second *Mantisan Bebi*, the third *Asmaran*, and the fourth *Sacker*. Now it happened that the three aforesaid last named Commanders by certaine passages had some suspition that their chiefe Generall *Obet Han* was corrupted by the great *Turke*, and held private correspondency with him;

whereupon with an unanimous consent they imprisoned the same *Obet Han* in a Tombe, but he soone after clearing himselfe was againe set at liberty.

This night all the aforesaid Commanders called a Councell, wherein after much conference being propounded what medicine was best to cure so desperate a disease.

The opinion of the said *Obet Han* was, to deliver up the remainder of the City upon any indifferent tearmes. But the other three chiefe Captaines were so farre from consenting thereto, that they plainly told him, if he would not hold out, even unto the last man, all the *Persians* in the City would rise up against him, and cause him most shamefully and disgracefully to loose his life.

Whereupon he (knowing, that they jested not, and fearing so great a storme would ensue) at midnight gave a secret signe to our Camp, that he would yeeld and give himselfe into the pious hands

of our Emperour, which he accordingly did, the great *Turke* promising him gracious entertainment (*a*) upon which security he feigned to his Countrymen that his desire was, the next morning to be the first which would withstand the furie of the *Turkes* first assault; whereupon they (no way dreaming of his intention) commended his forwardnesse, and incouraged him to behave himselfe valiantly; so betimes the next morning hee issued forth of his hold with 3000 Souldiers as if it were to withstand us, but instead thereof hee went straight forwards with the said Souldiers unto the lodging of our great *Vizier*, who with much humanity entertained him, and advised our Emperour of what had hapned, who hearing the processe, caused the said *Obet Han* to come before his presence (who immediately presenting himselfe) (*c*) our Emperour cloathed him with a plaine red Velvet gowne, lyned with Zebelines, and a very rich Pendant, which his

A valiant man cannot bee a Traytor, but Cowardice and Treason commonly walke hand in hand, and such was *Han*.

Here the old Rule is crossed, *Amo Proditionem proditore odi*.

his Highneſſe had worne in the front of his Turbant, and alſo a Dagger named *Hangiaw*, and unto all the other 3000 Soldiers which accompanied him hee gave very great pay. So that thoſe which were Heretiques even unto that (*d*) houre, became beleevers of the moſt happie truth of *Mahomet*. The aforeſaid donatives and preſents were given unto the aforeſaid *Obet Han*, becauſe hee had alwaies underhand kept correſpondency with our Emperour which was (as aforeſaid) almoſt revealed: but the Omnipotent God preſerved him in ſafety, to the end his honourable actions by future Writers might be publiſhed in (*e*) holy paper to the whole World.

Muſt he needs be a *Muſſulman* that is ſubject to the Houſe of *Ottoman*? *Quis leget hoc, & in cachinnos non ſolvitur?*

It might bee *charta Sacra* and ſo paſſe.

After which we heard in the *Perſians* fortifications a great tumult and confuſion, and in that inſtant, certaine of the Defendants deſired a Parley, the which being by us perceived, ſome were ſent to know their minds, which being underſtood, they returned & opened it to the Emperour and his Councell, who con-

concluded that the following day there ſhould be on both ſides a ceſſation from Armes, and likewiſe ordered that the following night, at the darke Poſterne doors of the Caſtle all the *Perſian* Soldiers upon agreement ſhould iſſue foorth with as much Baggage as they vvould carry, and keepe their vvay through the ordinary ſtreet towards *Perſia*. And to this end order was given, that the Camp of *Silixtar* great Baſhaw ſhould make them way and retire from theſe Frontiers, but there aroſe a ſuſpition, & it vvas the cómon bruit amongſt our Soldiers that the *Perſians* fled, and that in a tumacious máner without rendring the leaſt Obedience to our army (though perſwaded thercunto one vvhile by admonitions, another vvhile by menaces) vvch this their intollerable obſtinacy cauſed our men to ruſh all in an Impetous fury tovvards thoſe parts, where the *Perſians* vvere, vvho knowing full well in vvhat deſperate caſe they were (Death threatning them on all ſides) prepared themſelves

ſelves for their beſt defence, vvhich preparation cauſed a rumour, & the rumor ſo affrighted the *Turks* which were lodged in that part of the City already won, (fearing ſome great ayd was come from the King of *Perſia* to ſuccour the diſtreſſed *Babilonians*) that thereupon they forſooke all the holds they had before conquered, and fled. Inſomuch, that had not the Captaines of the *Ianizaries* aſſured them of the truth, and incouraged them immediatly to returne (all that was gotten with ſo great an effuſion of guiltleſſe blood) had been all in a trice loſt again.

In this bloody Fight was a moſt horrible ſlaughter on both ſides, and a mortall deſtruction fell upon all thoſe *Perſians* which (as aforeſaid) had iſſued foorth, the moſt part of them were ſlaine (the ground drinking in their Hereticall blood with the blood of many holy Imperials; inſomuch, that but 300 of our Enemies eſcaped death that day) who (being taken Priſoners alive) and ſaid that the faithleſſe

Pro-

Promiſe of our Emperour had deceived them; But wee anſwered them that though our Emperor had given them his faith, not to moleſt them in their paſſage, yet this his pleaſure was not proclaimed through the Campe, therefore we were not bound to obſerve it: where upon, preſently after they were brought to a place neere the *Dudiglien* or Tent of the great Vizier, and were all beheaded. This tragedy being ſeen by the *Perſians*, which kept the Caſtle, made them prepare for their defence, unto whom our Emperor ingaged his faith and promiſed them to proclaime it through the whole Campe, according to their own hearts deſire; nevertheleſſe, they remayned obſtinate: and notwithſtanding, that all day long they were perſwaded to accept thereof, they would not conſent thereto, for which cauſe there came out a Comaund, that the next day following, both in the Ditches, and without, a generall aſſault ſhould be made, which was accordingly performed; and wee approaching to the outward

ditch of the Castle, wch was a pike long in depth, and another in breadth, which hindred our entrance into a broader green; we indeavoured with a great quantity of beames and timber to fill up the ditches, and, as it were, to make a kind of a Bridg, wherby our designe might take effect. But whilst we were thus seriously imployed about this work, the defendants from the out wals of the Castle with their musket shot, and from their Bastions with their Artillery, made great havock of our men; yet nevertheless, in the space of an houre we had laid our beames, and made a kind of Bridge, by the which our Souldiers thronged over to the aforesaid greene, where being come, wee found another Ditch halfe as deep, and as broad as the other, thorow which passed a river, and whilst some of our men earnestly attended with their musket shot, not giving leave to the defendants once to shew themselvs upon the wals of the Castle, others of our renowned best Souldiers, by their scaling Ladders mounted up the walles, a mine

was

was ſprung, the violence whereof not only blew up all thoſe which had paſſed the aforeſaid bridg, but alſo the very bridg it ſelfe, and not only ſo, but as it happened, this mine fired another mine, which was under the ſecond ditch and wall, which unſuſpectedly taking fire, blew up many of the defendants, who were on the outwals, and the ſtones of the ſaid 2 mines, alſo greatly damnified all thoſe of our Camp, which were in the 3 quarter-conquered-City, and as many as were neere thereunto; being one of the moſt horrible and dreadfull ſights vvhich hath beene ſeene by any mortall, ſince the Creation. This miſerable accident being over, thoſe of our men (vvhich vvere left alive, tooke quiet poſſeſſion of the doores of the Caſtle firſt, and afterwvard, by plaine force, of the Caſtle it ſelfe, there remaining in it alive only 300 *Perſians*, and thoſe unarm'd, and vvithout any thing left vvherevvith to defend themſelves (ſave that each of them had a ſhort crooked ſvvord by their ſides, called Simytars) their povvder and

all their materials for defence, being ſpent, ſtood upon their guard and fought ſo deſperatly, that in the terrible conflict, many of our Juſt Imperials loſt their lives: But at laſt our multitudes overcame them, and put them all to the ſword. Thus after the above ſaid maner, the great deſtroy'd *Babylon* became wholy ours. But as the valor expreſſed by our Souldiers, is beyond beleeve, ſo was alſo the courage of the defendants, which will adde unto us an eternal fame, ſo ſtrong a Fortreſſe being never heretofore taken by force, neither ever any Souldiers more obedient to their Superiours than ours were; neither ever any Emperor, King, or Potentate from the Creation ſo liberall in gifts, as this our God of the Earth was.

I (thanks be to God) remaine yet alive, but wounded by a Musket ſhot in the thigh, when wee became maſters of the Caſtle doore, and thus wounded, I write this relation unto you, being untill this preſent day, in the behalfe, & by direction and order from our terreſtiall God, daily

visited by *Selīar* Bassaw, whereby, notwithstanding the wound, greatly molesteth me, yet I have comfort and heartely rejoyce, that my body is marked for the holy faiths sake, and I shall not too much emulate, the felicity of our dead: since that the pious God knew well the ambition I had to dye in defence of our most holy faith, and in service of my Emperor, who so often shews such evident signes of his affection towards me, as I my selfe could neither expect or desire; wherfore my longing is to meet with an opportunity, whereby I may give a testimonie, that, after God, he is my soule. As for the rest, there remaine yet alive unto me foure horses and 3 servants (whom God blesse & send them good fortune) that they may deserve their stipends, and leave fame to their children. As for the victuals for our Camp (by the Providence of God) wee found great store in the City, and also by the diligence of our Emperour, wee have great abundance of all things, making continuall feasts with roaring of Artillery and praying to God for the prosperity &

happy ſucceſſe of our Almighty Emperor, as you alſo ought by the Emperors command, to give notice to all his ſubjects that they obſerve the like.

In this City we found 145 Canons for battery, the which carried ſhot of 50 and 70 pound weight; 92 morter pieces, in the which any man might ſtand moſt cõveniently, but little or no wealth at all, becauſe all before our coming was carried away from thence, nothing remaining but what was neceſſary to maintain the life of the above ſaid 40000 Souldiers, there left in guarde of the City. There were alſo ſufficient victuals found to maintaine 40000 ſoules for the ſpace of 2 years: We found alſo 200 Runtars of powder, & the City wholy deſtroy'd, which we are about to reſortifie. If any other matter of moment ſhall happen, I will exactly informe you. Thus praying that whatſoever you deſire may be fulfilled, in as much as it aymeth to the proſperity of our Emperor and his Crown, Farewell. *From the Camp.*

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

FINIS.

The Coppy of a letter ſent to a private Merchant of London, from Ragouza.

THis foreſaid Relation is here of all held for a certaine truth, this State having ſent the ſelfe ſame news to the Pope and Vice-Roy of Naples, and to many other Chriſtian Princes, and hath alſo beene confirmed to bee true, by a 100 *ſeverall Carryers, wherefore be pleaſed to make much thereof, aſſuring you if you knew how I laboured to get out the Coppy of the Originall, out of the private News booke of this State, kept in the hands of their chief Secretary, you would queſtionleſſe eſteeme it ſo much the more: My paines in tranſlating it (though not ſmall) yet far leſſe than the procuring of the Originall by which above ſaid diſcription, I take notice of* 3 *points,* viz. 1, *of the proud blaſphemy of the great Turk, in Intituling himſelf the right hand of God, Arbiter of the Vniverſe, and God on Earth.* 2, *Of their fooliſh ſuperſtitions and idle opinions, to beleeve that all thoſe their Souldiers that dye in fight muſt neceſſarily thereby gaine Heaven.* 3, *Of their beſtiall precipitated reſolution and vaine glory of the great Turk, that ſo hee may gaine and accompliſh his ambitious deſires, regards not to ſee before his face the Bucherlike ſlaughter of multitudes of his men, and braveſt Souldiers, &c.*

Read this Relation to as many as your diſcretion thinkes fit, but I deſire you to let no Coppy bee taken thereof, that it may not on the ſuddaine become common: And thus I humbly reſt

Your obed: Ser: to command.

WIL: HOLLOWAY.

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Read this Relation to as many as your discretion thinkes fit, but I desire you to let no Coppy bee taken thereof, that it may not on the suddaine become common: And thus I humbly rest

Your obed: Ser: to command.

WIL: HOLLOWAY.